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The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1919.

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CHINA'S SHIPS LIVES
TAXES AND TRADES

SOLE AGENTS

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS:

THE AFGHAN SITUATION.

DESULTORY FIGHTING REPORTED.

Simla, May 17.

The Viceroy has sent a message to the Mehtar of Chitral expressing cordial thanks for his loyal and efficient aid in driving out a force of 300 Afghan invaders, with hearty congratulations on the success achieved by the Chitral Scouts, the Mehtar's bodyguard, in repelling the invaders without a single casualty.

Reuter's special Peshawar correspondent telegraphs that the Mahomedans and Hindus alike are evidently united in antagonism against the Afghans. Regiments which have done garrison duty in India are delighted at the chance of fighting before returning home. Troops are pushing forward with wonderful celerity. In the recent fighting the Afghan gunners stuck resolutely to their guns, which were well placed and provided with headcover, necessitating their being bombed out. The Afghan infantry is less resolute and badly equipped. A few cavalry have been seen and they have imitated the Arab custom of riding as close as they dare, firing their rifles and racing back to safety.

An official Khyber report says that a reconnaissance made from Dakka towards Basawal met with slight opposition, but when returning to camp at Dakka the Afghans followed up. Fighting ensued and the enemy, after breaking off, is reported to have moved south in the direction of the fort at Tsatsobi Pass connecting the Afghan plains with the Bazar Valley.

Attempts are being made to harass our convoys at Khyber Pass. Sniping is frequent near Alimusjid. There is no change in the situation on the other fronts.

"THE WAR BILL."

WHY GERMANY SHOULD PAY IN FULL.

London, May 14.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Claude Lowther asked: "Do the peace terms compel the enemy to pay fully the Allies' War Bill?"

Mr. Bonar Law referred to his answer of the 12th inst.

Mr. Page Croft pointed out that the Germans when they last made peace inflicted the whole cost of the war, besides very heavy indemnities.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that the peace delegates had never forgotten that at any stage—(Cheers).

FUTURE LOANS FOR CHINA.

A BETTER ARRANGEMENT.

London, May 14.

The Daily News Paris correspondent says the Consortium, referred to in a cable of the 12th inst., will embody no Government guarantees and will threaten China with no possible infringement of her sovereignty. All future loans to the Chinese Government or individual Provinces will be made by the group as a whole and the responsibility shared *pro rata* by the participating banks. It is proposed that the existing interests of the participating Banks in China should similarly be pooled. The proposal, if carried out, would mean that particular Powers no longer had predominant influence in particular regions of China. The importance of that doctrine in its application to Japan's interests in Shantung, for example, is obvious. It will be definitely laid down that no future loans will be allowed to involve the creation of special spheres of influence in China. There is strong reason to hope that the result will be a marked stimulation in the development of China's transport system and exploitation of her vast mineral resources. The British representative on the group is Sir Charles Addis.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

"Chinese Commercial News" Service.)

THE CHINESE DEADLOCK.

WILL THE CONFERENCE RESUME?

Shanghai, May 20.

Liang Shi-yih and Hun Chi-ling interviewed Chu Kai-kim and asked the latter to instruct Chu Kai-kim not to leave Shanghai.

According to a certain important personage, there will be no break with the South-West, but Chu Kai-kim is not satisfied with Tang Shao-ji and the On Fook Club is not satisfied with Chu Kai-kim. If the Peace Conference is to be resumed the chief delegates must be changed.

The On Fook Party advocates appointing Ng Ting-chong or Wong Yap-tong as Northern Chief Delegate, saying they have received a private telegram that the South will retain Tang Shao-ji. The Cabinet instructs Chu Kai-kim to remain at Nanking to await orders and not to proceed to Peking. Chang Sui-ki left Shensi for Peking on the 17th.

Tien Ying-wong requests that the proposal appointing him Minister of Education be cancelled, but the On Fook Club refuse and still advocate voting on the proposal on Tuesday.

When Choy Yuen-pui arrived at Shanghai he immediately proceeded to his native place in Chekiang. He, however, sent his brother to Shanghai the other day and he had an interview with the delegates representing the Peking and Shanghai student bodies. He advised all to return to school and resume study, adding that Choy Yuen-pui would return to Peking if the Government would treat the students leniently.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

U-BOAT FOR JAPAN AT SINGAPORE.

Singapore, May 19.

A Japanese submarine, formerly German, with the cruiser Nissim and destroyers, has arrived here.

A SUCCESSFUL SINGAPORE FIRM.

Singapore, May 19.

Another record year in the aerated water business was reported at the meeting of Messrs. Fraser and Neave. A final dividend of 17½ per cent., making 30 per cent. for the year, was approved.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST JAPANESE.

UNORGANISED BOYCOTT IN HONGKONG.

NO BIDDERS AT SALE OF "CHIYO MARU."

There have been many rumours

circulating around the Colony during the past few days, in connection with the spreading of the anti-Japanese boycott in Shanghai to Hongkong. Until to-day there was no tangible evidence of such a boycott in the Colony, although upon enquiry, we learn that the Chinese merchants have been rigidly

excluding the purchase or sale of Japanese merchandise in a quiet way for some time past. Our attention was brought to the matter this morning, when the auction sale of the wreck of s.s. Chiyo Maru at Messrs. Lammett's sale rooms had to be abandoned, owing to there not being a single bidder present. In the ordinary way, at such sales there is a large attendance of Chinese and bidding is usually brisk.

The contrast this morning prompted our representative to make further enquiries and the information gathered shows that a boycott is in full swing, though being quietly operated.

A prominent Chinese commercial man, when asked for details, stated that although the Hongkong Chinese had decided to exclude the sale or purchase of Japanese goods from their business operations, there was nothing in the nature of an organised campaign.

"We are living in a British Crown Colony," the gentleman said, "and we realise that it would be ungrateful to do so, for it would put the British authorities in a rather awkward position. But there is nothing to prevent a Chinese merchant refusing to deal with the Japanese if he chooses, and since such merchants are very bitter over the Shantung question there is no doubt that their feelings are finding outlet in what cannot but be termed a strong boycott."

Our representative subsequently visited other Chinese gentlemen in a position to know what is going on and it was disclosed that the majority of recent contracts signed by Chinese contained covering clause that no Japanese material of any description was to be used, particularly in connection with ship chandlers' contracts and this appears to be typical of the attitude of all the Chinese business houses.

THE LICENSING BOARD.

No nominations for the vacancy on the Licensing Board created by the departure of Mr. T. F. Hough for Home, have so far been received at the Magistracy.

The election was to have taken place to-day.

DAY-BY-DAY.

The following telegram has been received by the Colonial Secretary from H.B.M.'s Consul-General at Bangkok:—"Government of Siam informs me that Hongkong has been declared infected on account of plague. All Hongkong and Swatow vessels clearing for Bangkok after May 16th should call at Kohphra to be examined."

A Chinese woman was to-day fined \$2,000, or six months, for the possession of 29 forged Government opium labels. It was alleged that the labels were used in smuggling opium.

LONDON "BY-WAYS."

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO SLUMS.

"I want to come in the spirit of a mother to her children," was an expression that Her Majesty used during a tour through the condemned Brady-street area of Bethnal-green. Here for the first time the Queen got an inkling of the real squalor and wretchedness in which some of the poor live.

"It seems that I have been taken to the highways, not the byways of the poor when I have visited them before," the Queen said after the interview in Buckingham Palace with the Mayor of Bethnal Green (Lieut.-Colonel W. J. Lewis), who explained how bad housing conditions were in certain parts of this borough, writes a correspondent in the *Daily Chronicle* referring to Her Majesty's visit to the London Slums on the 17th March, 1919.

Yesterday afternoon the Queen saw the "byways" and insisted upon being shown the real conditions in which the poor live. She made a careful and practical investigation walking over a mile through byways teeming with young life.

The visit was quite informal. The Queen being attended only by Lady Ampthill (Lady-in-Waiting) and Mr. Harry-Lloyd Verney (her private secretary). The mayor, the town clerk (Mr. David J. Kneip) and the sanitary inspector of the borough showed Her Majesty round.

A WALK THROUGH BRADY-STREET.

At half-past two a closed-in-car drew up near Brady-street and a quietly-dressed lady in black-veiled, and wearing a small black touque, alighted. Curious faces peered from the adjacent tenements, but no one seemed to realise who the visitor was. The Queen went down Brady-street and Merceron-street, through Pereira-street to Neath-place, both ends of which she inspected. Mothers and children commenced to take a greater interest in the proceedings when a whisper went round that it was the Queen."

Entering some of the cottages, she was very quick to observe the extreme smallness of the rooms, defective lighting, the bad ventilation, and the frequent dampness.

The population in this area of London is a teeming one, and it is not the lack of care and pains which the poor give to their home—a suggestion they would justly resent—but the utterly inadequate accommodation to which they have to submit.

9 DWELLERS IN 2 TINY ROOMS.

The Queen was very deeply interested in one house, which contained only two tiny rooms and a small scullery, with a tiny yard at the rear. In this dwelling lived a man and his wife and seven children.

Everywhere the Royal visitor showed a real desire to get at the difficulties which face the local authorities on the one hand and the poor on the other. When she had walked through Dixie-street area, the Queen entered a number of houses in this quarter—back-to-back houses. Finally the party went to the western end of the borough and inspected the dilapidated site wherein stood formerly a number of houses which had been closed by order of the Borough Council.

The ruins of these places are still existing, and it is possible to judge the general character of the buildings in that neighbourhood by what remains.

The Diss-street area was the last place her Majesty visited, and here she saw much the same squalor that existed in other parts of the borough.

A *Daily Chronicle* representative found Bethnal Green mothers and working families living street after street in a happy fury of excitement, and the complete informality of the whole visit had simply won all their hearts.

"She leaned against the table," said Mrs. Noon, who lives near Brady-street, "and had to his credit something like 24 years service—and who was now living in a tiny back-to-back house. On another occasion the royal visitor stopped a girl who was carrying a crust of bread and butter, and soon had her in Brady-street district a crowd of mothers round her,

taking evident delight in the visit.

Before she left Brady-street, residents, with shining faces and much waving of hands, gave the quiet lady in black such a rousing send-off as has not been heard of in that quarter for many a long day. It seemed as though the entire alley turned out to say "Good-bye" to the warm-hearted lady who had so quickly cheered herself and many hearts in Brady-street district to-day beat with a stronger hope.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 36 6.7-16d.

The Weather.

Forecast: Fair. Barometer: 29.73. Temperature: 68 p.m.—88. Humidity: 2 p.m.—68.

LEST WE FORGET.

I was at the battle of Mons and all through the retreat. When we had begun to advance again—I should say about 8 fortnight after our advance had begun—we passed through Brumetz² and we came to a village about 2 p.m. We halted at the village. The Germans were holding the village against us. We captured about 100 and drove the remainder out. My troops halted outside a bakery just inside the village. It was a private house where baking was done—not like our bakeries here. There were some women—about two or three—standing at the door. The women motioned us to come into the house as also three civilian Frenchmen who were there. They took us into a garden at the back of the house. At the end of the garden was the bakery. We saw two old men—between 60 and 70 years—and one old woman lying close to each other in the garden. All three had the scalps cut right through, and the brains were hanging out. They were still bleeding. Apparently they had only just been killed. The three French civilians belonged to this same house. One of them spoke a few words of English. He gave us to understand that these three had been killed by the Germans because they had refused to bake bread for them.—Official deposition of a British officer before the Committee on German outrages.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

ORGAN RECITAL.

Mr. T. A. Martin is to give an organ recital at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, on Friday, 23rd May, at 9.15 p.m. The programme is as follows:

Prelude Borowski.
A Water Scene Narcissus Nevin.
Calvary Rodney.
(Diocesan Girls' School)
Minuetto Baptiste Calkin.
HYMN: 279.

Evening Song Schumann.
Hark, Hark my Soul Adam Geibel.
(Diocesan Girls' School)
Cloches du Soir Chauvet.
Postlude: Moderato
in B Flat Faulkes.

EMPIRE DAY.

A short commemoration service is to be held at St. John's Cathedral on Empire Day, Saturday next, at 9 a.m. The service is intended primarily for the British children of the Colony, for whom the nave and both transepts will be reserved. The general public will be accommodated in the nave aisles.

A Government launch, available for Kowloon children, will leave the Kowloon Pier at 8.30 a.m. sharp, and will leave Blake Pier on the return journey immediately after the Service.

There will also be a service at the Roman Catholic Cathedral. His Lordship Bishop Pozzani officiating.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—5.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—5.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

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RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

HOW IT IS PRACTISED

The *Jiji* is one of the Japanese papers which has been most strenuous in upholding the claim made by the Japanese delegates at the Peace Conference for the insertion of a clause in the Covenant of the League of Nations declaratory of racial equality. It is therefore of interest to find this journal (says the *Japan Chronicle*) expressing satisfaction at what it regards as the decline of the business of foreign merchants in Yokohama. As we have pointed out on several occasions, to the majority of the Japanese racial equality means obtaining all the privileges and benefits which other nations have to bestow, while retaining for the exclusive use of Japanese all the privileges and benefits which they possess. In their opinion, for instance, the development of Japanese trade by foreigners is an intrusion, nevertheless Japanese should not only be given the right to develop foreign trade in other countries, but should do so with all the advantages of subjects or citizens which they themselves deny to foreigners in Japan. Another interesting feature of the article is the statement that as soon as peace is proclaimed the premises in the Yokohama Settlement formerly owned by Germans will be occupied by Japanese. This is very significant of the change brought about in Japan by the war. It seemed to be believed at the outset of the war that the trade formerly done by Germans would pass into the hands of other foreign firms. We pointed out the improbability of this result, and our anticipations have been justified by events. The great bulk of the trade done by German houses has passed into the hands of the Japanese and will undoubtedly be retained by them. Whether the competition of Japanese firms engaged in foreign trade is likely to be less intense than German time will show. From the Japanese point of view, which makes little distinction between Germans and other Western traders, a great advance has been made by the elimination of one group of foreigners, and, as the article in the *Jiji* indicates, the hope is clearly that this is preliminary to the withdrawal of other foreign traders from a field which should be exclusively possessed by Japanese.

CUTS IN OTHER LINES.

Members of the steel trade claim that positive assurance has been given by the Industrial Board that in the case of all building materials, as well as in the case of some other commodities, efforts would be made to secure lower prices. If simultaneous action could be obtained in all building commodities, the results would of course be better. That was at once recognised as impossible, but the Board has felt that reductions in steel prices would furnish a good basis for negotiating with the producers of other materials.

In the steel trade there appears to be a positive belief that whatever funds are required to carry out programmes of railroad rehabilitation can be secured, and that the failure of Congress to appropriate \$750,000,000 for the "revolving fund" will not check to any extent the railroad buying that would have occurred if this important piece of legislation had been enacted. Banks, it is held, will furnish the money necessary to tide over to the next session of Congress, and besides, this recourse there is the War Finance Corporation, which this week has already advanced \$50,000,000 to the Railroad Administration.

RAILROADS AS STEEL BUYERS.
As to locomotives, there has been of late a fair degree of building activity, most of the shops still having orders to fill. As to cars, less than one-fourth of the 100,000 cars ordered almost a year ago have been produced, the fate of the remainder of the orders being in doubt, while the railroads do not show evidence of being greatly in need of additional cars or locomotives.

Building in general has been at an extremely low ebb, and it is hardly likely that there can be an immediate revival in large proportions of such construction work as involves heavy consumption of steel. Construction expenditures now being considered run very largely to road building, which of course, involves the consumption of very little steel. Next in order of visibility is dwelling-house construction, which requires, but a very moderate amount of steel. There really large consumption of steel, in connection with new construction, is in office buildings, hotel buildings, factories, and power stations. Along that line there has been practically nothing done to date, and there is little assurance that there will be much in the near future.

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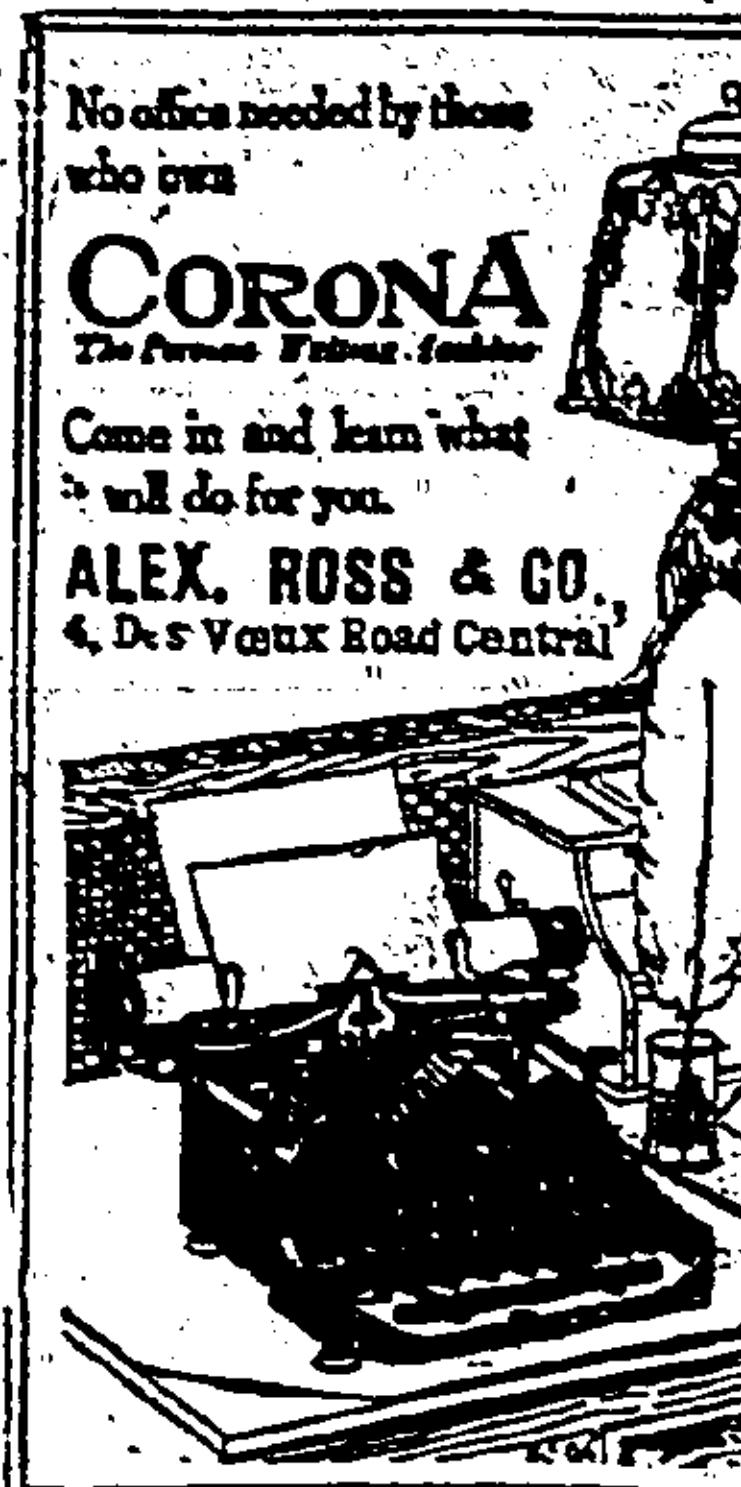
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REDUCING STEEL PRICES.

FEELING OF THE TRADE

Pittsburgh, March 21.—The reduction in steel prices agreed upon between the leading steel producers in co-operation with the Industrial Board will greatly disappoint buyers who expected sweeping reductions. The new steel prices will still be about 80 per cent above the 10-year pre-war average of quotations, whereas the highest Government price on copper was only 69 per cent above the 10-year pre-war average, and copper is now 2 per cent below the pre-war average. It is recognised that conditions in the two industries are essentially different, but this may not be understood by buyers.

The iron and steel producers have emphasised that what their minds are set upon is the attainment of a price level at which buyers of all classes would be ready to go ahead and buy with freedom and not with expectation that further price declines would occur later. The producers have held that steel demand could not be given merely as a temporary stimulus, or at least one that would be worth while. They have contended that with the old prices, slightly reduced from the war-time level, there would be a moderate amount of transient business, covering requirements that could not be postponed, that also that there was on the books a very considerable volume of orders, the filling of which would proceed in regular course, while if prices were reduced the invoice prices of shipments against such orders would in

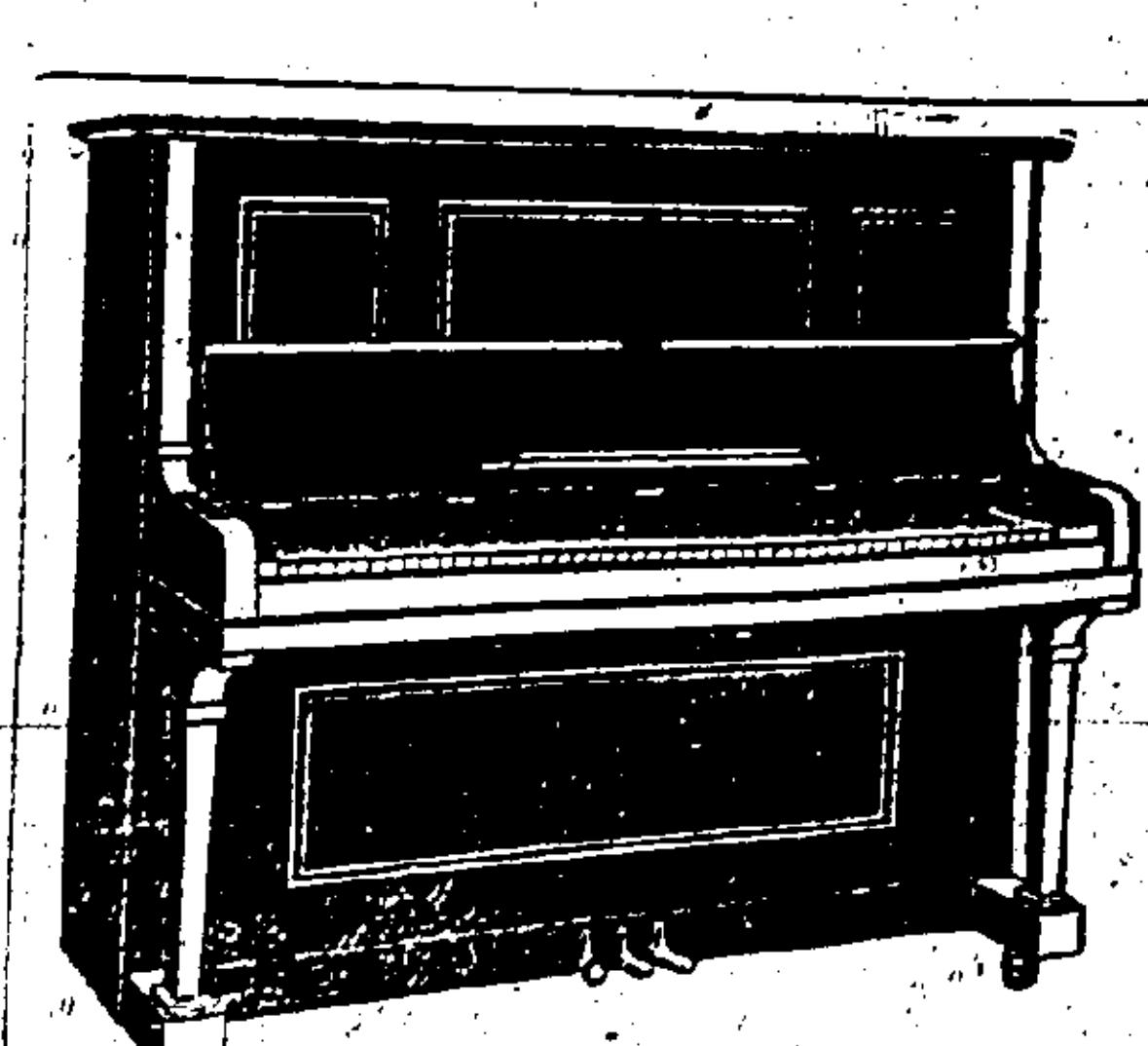
most cases at least have to be reduced accordingly. Unless, therefore, price revision instead of a large increment in demand, it would represent a loss to the mills, by reason of scaling down prices to be received on business already on books and about to be filled.

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THE
ESTEY
PIANO

NEW MODELS

AT
ROBINSON'S

NEWSPAPER THAT MEN
DIED FOR.

MYSTERIES OF "LA LIBRE
BELGIQUE".

Fr. Josel Meens contributes the following article to the *Weekly Dispatch*.

He who has not played an active role under and contrary to the German yoke can have but an imperfect idea of that life of continual danger.

The soldier who, from an advanced position, makes reconnaissance against the enemy, has intervals of repose, and, is, moreover, armed and can engage his adversaries in a decisive battle; but the obscure worker in an invaded country has no moment of respite in his patriotic work. During his most innocent occupations, while he sleeps, at the domestic hearth, in the street, in church, the lasso of the enemy is quivering round his head in the obscurity and may descend at any instant.

It is a delicate matter to name anyone in rendering homage to the heroes of our resistance, because the great works which did so much for our invaded country—the service of the clandestine Press, secret correspondence, recruitment of the Belgian Army, surveillance of the German military movements—were undertaken by a large group of men who, generally speaking, did not know each other worked in different towns, and were united only by the same ideal: to prevent the penetration of German Kultur through Belgium.

I was not only occupied with *La Libre Belgique*, and I may say in passing, that nearly all its collaborators were occupied at the same time with other patriotic works, and that it is by these principally that they were able to continue for more than four years their resistance of the Germans.

THE FIRST NUMBER.

The Germans know the value of the Press. One of the most traitorous of their counter-attacks was the creation, with German money, of a Press, apparently pro-Belgian, but which combined continually to give the idea that the Allies were fighting a losing battle. In these journals such phrases as the following were common—"However much we wish that our cause were triumphant, we must admit that the Germans are always advancing"; or "Where are the going to stop? The English are now the subjects of defeat."

The principal of these journals were much read, because they were the only channel for procuring news of the war. It then became essential to oppose by a pro-Allied Press, necessarily clandestine, to the enemy power.

The first effort (January 1915) was very humble—a simple sheet of stencilled paper. But the success which attended it decided the creation of a clandestine journal. It took for its title *La Libre Belgique*; for its motto the words of King Albert: "I have faith in our destiny; a country which is so defended imposes respect on all. This country will not die; God is with us in this just cause." That strong sense of humour which never quitted the Belgians was represented by Editorial Offices: The Kommandatur, Brussels, with the gallant addition: "This journal is submitted to no Censor."

The tone of this journal was always calm, conveying the evident intention of interesting and encouraging its readers under their burdens until the certain hour of the Allied victory. During four years, more than 160 copies appeared, succeeding each other at irregular intervals, by the most diverse pens and by men of as diverse opinions.

Its greatest signification was that it was a document and a monument, an irrefutable evidence that the Belgians never accepted the alien domination. It dispelled all German falsehoods, and, as every fresh copy showed the uselessness of the German efforts, the Governor-General fell into a fresh fury. The tone of the direction was that of a free man attacking openly the violator of justice and spurning the "feld grau" who had done all possible to destroy the material life of a nation but could not touch its soul.

It spoke the truth, a frankness to which the Germans were not accustomed, and not without irony one of its articles concluded with the words: "It is in these sentiments. Monsieur the Governor-General that we, your servants, the most insinuating and the least respectful of your

NOTICES.

THE ACOUSTIGRAND

BY

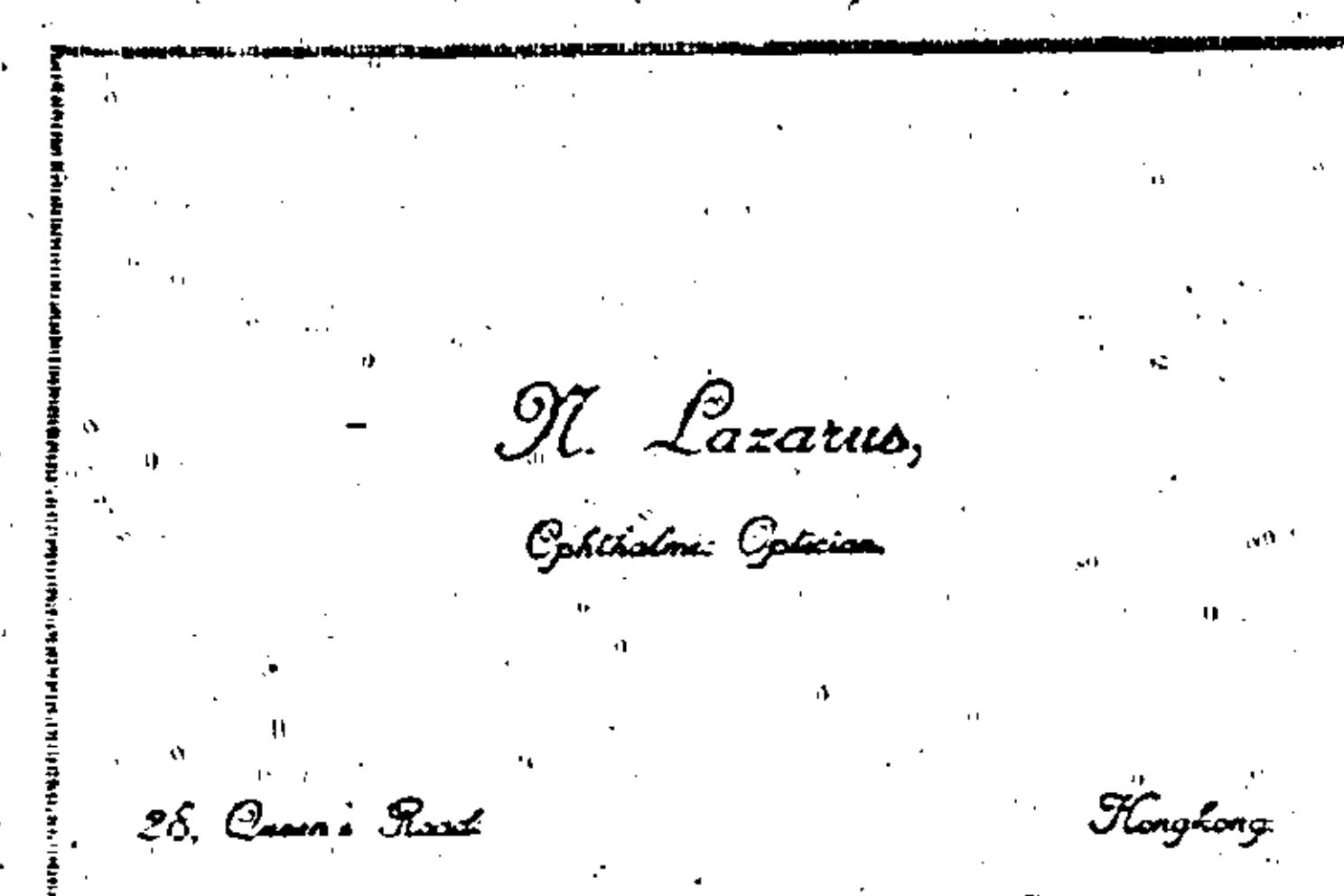
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HONGKONG.

New Cars on Hire & For Sale.

one person was arrested it would not lead to wholesale arrests which should endanger the work; for that, not personal danger, was the incentive to prudence.

SHOT WITH MISS CAVELL. One example may be given of those who paid for their devotion with their lives. Philippe Baucq, shot with Miss Cavell, received generally 4,000 copies, which he distributed to certain associates, who in their turn divided them among several others, giving twenty, forty, or fifty copies to each.

With every issue he spent two nights going round the city, on bicycle or on foot, placing packets in places agreed in advance, where the distributors sought them next morning. These passed them on to smaller distributors, who were unknown to Baucq, and to whom he was unknown. Sometimes the packets were left in a church, or in the lifts of the great offices. In the latter case the person coming for a supply would enter the same lift as the distributor, who would get out at the second floor, leaving his parcel. The former would "steal" the parcel, get out at the third floor, and the two leave by different entrances.

Those who took the responsibility of the printing, alike with the compositors and editors, were strictly forbidden to occupy themselves with the distribution, which was confined to others. Their part was finished when the paper reached the hands of three or four chief distributors, who also knew nothing of the printing. The compositors, editing, etc. The distribution was organised with the greatest prudence so that if

it is essential to speak of the important role played in the distribution by numerous women and young girls, who regularly received ten or fifteen numbers to take to different addresses.

Note that this journal remained, by the force of circumstances, under conditions absolutely opposed to those of all other journalistic enterprises. No sumptuous offices, but a headquarters hidden from the world; horror of all advertisement; a paper which never ceased to say: "Do not mention us." No office list of subscribers, no advertising department, an occasional staff on which there was hardly one professional journalist, a rudimentary press.

And yet, with all this, a reputation and a circulation perhaps without parallel in the annals of journalism. Without exaggeration we can say every copy was read by thirty to forty people.

If it is said that the Press is actually the mistress of the world, *La Libre Belgique* has the right to a respectful and enthusiastic salutation from her confreres of the great Allied Press, who will recognise in her an organ which upheld, with heroic dignity, the high mission of the Press.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$36 per annum. (Payable in Advance.)

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.30 per quarter is charged for postage.

Single Copies, daily, ten cents.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shameen, Canton, who are our agents there.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union.
Office address: 11, Ice House Street.

MARRIAGE.

MOORE—BRENTNALL.—On May 14, 1919, at Hongkong, Brinsley John de Heez Moore to Edith Magdalene Brentnall.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. Jennings and family wish to thank all their friends for the many kind expressions of sympathy and floral tributes in their bereavement.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1919.

HONGKONG AND SHIPPING.

The "War Driver," which left the slipway and took the water yesterday, is not the first standard ship to have been launched in Hongkong, but she is the first vessel of her kind built at the Taikuo Dockyard. Therefore the event was of some considerable local significance. During the war, of course, shipbuilders here have been heavily handicapped by reason of lack of material, and in this instance the "War Driver" as well as three other boats of the same class would have been engaged in commerce ere this had it not been that the necessary steel could not be secured. It is true, as Mr. Ross Thompson said, that the reputation of Hongkong as a shipbuilding centre has gone far afield. The Imperial Government is aware now of what this Colony can do. But it might have learned the facts much earlier, and, if it had, especially if arrangements were made for the release of steel for building, this Colony would have contributed far more than it has towards offsetting the heavy losses caused by the U-boat campaign. But the blame for that does not lie at the door of the Hongkong yards, which have done their part splendidly since being entrusted with work for the Government. The war was practically over when the Imperial authorities came to realise that there was such a place as Hongkong and that it could, amongst other things, build ships.

The Commodore, in his speech at yesterday's launching ceremony, briefly made mention of Hongkong's shipbuilding facilities. He referred to the discovery of iron and coal in the vicinity of the Colony and expressed the view that no doubt one day it would become workable. That day will be the day when China wakes up to the enormous value of the hidden wealth which she possesses. With such a notoriously rich Province in minerals as Kwangtung next to our door, it ought to be possible for Hongkong to be supplied with all the raw materials that it needs for the shipbuilding and allied industries. And then, as the Commodore says, with the added advantage of a supply of cheap labour sufficient to meet all requirements, Hongkong ought to be able to compete with any yards in the world. That is a reasonable prospect; not a wild dream or a piece of imagination. And the possibility is well worth aiming at. If realised, it would, apart from anything else, "make" Hongkong. But shipbuilders and shipowners can learn, too, as the Commodore showed when he made mention of the manner in which the Germans, before the war, made ships to fit the trade, not the trade to fit the ships. There must be the progressive outlook all round if this Colony is to go ahead in the supplying of ships in the days to come.

The closer union which the war has brought about between the Royal Navy and the Mercantile Marine was emphasised in some of yesterday's speeches. And it was fitting that that should be so. Especially gratifying was it to hear Commodore Gurner urging the necessity for better conditions of life at sea—a point which seldom occurs to us who spend our time on land. Bad conditions aboard ship must mean a poor type of mariner. And that in turn works to the common disadvantage of all. Happily, the Mercantile Marine to-day is composed of a better type of man than ever before, and the war has shown beyond all doubt what an asset the Empire has in these men. With good ships, steady men and comfortable conditions aboard, the British Mercantile Marine need not fear for the future. These essentials assured, we shall more than uphold the great sea traditions which have been handed down to us from past generations.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the British Exchequer, has inherited a dangerous hereditas, inasmuch as he has to find ways and means to provide for a deficit of £115 millions in the coming year, the revenue being assessed at, on the existing basis of taxation, £652 millions and the expenditure at £776 millions. Additional burdens are to be laid on the already bowed back of the taxpayer. The burden of debt is also very formidable, making allowance for all our assets and all indemnity that one may expect to get from the enemy. The Chancellor emphasised the abnormal character of the finance of 1919-1920. The financial statement is on a scale far exceeding any that has ever been known at any time or in any country. The new proposals that Mr. Austen Chamberlain has made to meet the enormous deficit have apparently been received favourably, though they will mean an additional burden to a load which has already been far from light. The spirit duty has been increased from 30 shillings to 50 shillings a gallon, beer from 50 shillings to 70 shillings a barrel (the two estimated to produce an additional revenue of £44 millions in the present year), and death duties increased to produce £10 millions more. These are the principal and practically the only things on which the Chancellor is going to lay hands to trim his sail.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The National Debt is soaring up. At the outbreak of the war it stood at £640 millions, and on March 31 last it was at £7,435 millions. This is enough to flatten us. The wiping out of this colossal debt will take generations. On the asset side of this prodigious debt are the obligations of the Allies and Dominions for loans advanced during the progress of the Great European War, of £1,739 millions, of which the Dominions owe the Mother Country £171 millions and £1,558 millions are due from the Allies. We have so far assumed that these advances will be repaid, but we must make allowance not only for what is happening in Russia (which owes us £568 millions) but for the possibility that for years to come we may not be able to rely on receiving the interest due to us by all our Allies. Belgium and France, for instance, are already pleading bankruptcy. France has to pay us £434 millions and Belgium £86 millions. Accordingly, we should write down the advances by one-half and after deducting the debt due by the Dominions in full and the obligation of India in full, the estimated National Debt at the end of the current financial year is reduced to about £6,450 millions, if Mr. Austen Chamberlain, as he says he is confident of doing, succeeds in making expenditure and revenue meet.

OTHER POINTS.

An interesting item of news in the Chancellor's Budget speech is the fact that it is not proposed to proceed with the luxury tax. The general principle, as regards the luxury tax adopted by the French Government was adopted in England. The French rate was 10 per cent., but the English rate was rather lighter, assessed at two shillings or one-sixth of the amount. Mr. Bonar Law who levied this luxury tax was disappointed as its imposition had not secured to the revenue of the country a very considerable addition. It is very interesting to find Mr. Chamberlain emphasising the necessity for severe economy. It is quite impossible for us to go on as we are going on without becoming a bankrupt nation. Ministers, instead of retrenching, are increasing expenditure. There are hordes of unnecessary Government officials. The unemployment donation, amounting to £1,300,000 weekly, is a premium on idleness. If things go on as they are going on at present, the day of reckoning will come. All unnecessary expenditure must be cut down. The situation is quite grave, without any exaggeration. The British Government should study economy. The present House of Commons, elected in a spasm of hectic emotion, has no natural love for a sober-clad virtue like economy, but it is beginning to show concern about the extravagance of the Government.

THE S.S. NEURALIA.

DAY BY DAY.

YOU MAY KNOW SOME MEN IF YOU KNOW SOME PEOPLE THEY KNOW.

During yesterday there were notified five cases of plague (two fatal), three of cerebro-spinal fever (one fatal) and one fatal occurrence of enteric. All were Chinese.

A report of an accident has been made to the Police. The six-year old daughter of a lighter-man was drowned by falling overboard from the lighter which was lying off the M.B.K. godown at Yaumati.

The s.s. Quinnebaug, which has been chartered by the Douglas Lapraik Company, is the old German vessel Pontong, which used to be on the Bangkok-Hongkong run. When America declared war against Germany, the s.s. Pontong was lying near Manila. She was seized by the Philippines Government and rechristened the Quinnebaug.

A Chinese visited a house in Sai Wan Ho to pay his respects to his two friends. The friends not being at home, he took his leave, and also a bundle of clothing. Going out of the house, he was greeted by some blank shots fired from the revolver of an alert constable. The bundle of clothing was taken from him and he was to-day put into gaol for one month.

A Chinese who was found in possession of a revolver was described by Inspector Grant to-day as having mixed with bad characters. In consequence of information received, a detective was sent to Hollywood Road, where he arrested the Chinese and found the revolver stuck in his girdle. Mr. R. E. Lindsell inflicted a fine \$500 with the alternative of six months' hard labour.

Lizards as an article of medicine are highly esteemed by the Chinese. In hawking these animals, a Chinese omitted to take out a licence and was arrested. Mr. R. E. Lindsell, in trying the case this morning, was under the impression at first that the lizards were used for food. Inspector Brazil, however, enlightened him as to the real use to which the lizards were put. The hawkers were fined \$3, or seven days.

The two Chinese who were arrested on Saturday night at Bridges Street were this morning charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell with complicity in the recent armed robbery at goldsmith's shop at No. 282, Queen's Road West. The prosecuting Police Officer, Inspector Grant, stated that a quantity of the loot, about \$60 worth, was found on one of the prisoners. At an identification parade, the prisoners were identified by the assistants of the shop as being amongst those who took part in the robbery. The hearing of the case was fixed for Thursday next week.

The following is from the N.C. Daily News Scottish letter—Staff Sergeant-Major J. G. Rogers, R.A.S.C., son of Captain Rogers, Elgin, has been awarded the M.M.S. for valuable services rendered in connection with the war in record offices. The Sergeant-Major, who has served 18 years in the Army, was in Hongkong when war broke out. He volunteered for active service, but on coming to this country was retained at Woolwich. His father and five brothers were serving; three of his brothers have made the supreme sacrifice, and one, Lieutenant Rogers, had the honour of transferring the colours of the 1/6th Seaforths from Elgin to Germany.

LATEST NEWS.

The latest news of the s.s. Neuralia is that the alterations to the vessel, which have been carried out in Shanghai, are practically completed, and she is expected to reach Hongkong on about the 28th of this month, though even this is uncertain. Although many berths have been reserved from Hongkong, it is impossible to state at present exactly the amount of accommodation that will be taken up, since the Hongkong passenger list is far from complete.

MODERN MODES.



Designs of the Moment by "Sacha."

TODAY'S MISCELLANY.

A Queer Street Name is the heading which the *Daily Chronicle* gives to the case of a man charged with gambling in London in Vain Street, Shadwell. The place is not mentioned in the Directory, but there was a well-known Labour in Vain court which was demolished to make room for Queen Victoria Street. The name is not Scriptural, as might be thought; it is derived from an inn so called, whose sign, depicting two women scrubbing a negro, was intended to bid defiance to certain women brewers who had set up in competition. It is a pity that so quaint and distinctive a name should have disappeared.

It is twenty-five years since Mr. Arthur Morrison wrote his "Tales of Mean Streets" and "A Child of the Jago," taking for his scene of action Bethnal Green, which has come into the lime-light owing to the Queen's interest in its housing conditions. The Old Jago was a notorious area, and though it has been cleared away by the County Council, it has left others like it elsewhere in the district. It was bounded on one side by Shoreditch High street and on another by Bethnal Green Road, and Mr. Morrison described it as "the blackest pit in London," while Jago court, right in the centre of it, was "the blackest hole in all that pit." Brady Street, which the Queen visited figures in the "Tales," and there was a gang of "Brady-liners" who fought the "Causeway chaps" with sticks and belts whenever the two met. In the novelist's view—and he had studied the district thoroughly as secretary of a philanthropic society—"utter remoteness from delight" was the keynote of the byways of Bethnal Green.

What will be the outcome of the film actors' combine in America cannot be predicted with any accuracy yet. Having secured Mr. D. W. Griffith as their director and Mr. McAdoo as their legal adviser, Mary Pickford, Charlie Chaplin, Douglas Fairbanks and William Hart—earning in the aggregate £400,000 a year—have combined to beat the Film Producers' Trust. Their aim is stated, is to secure artistic development of the cinema industry, to do away with the enormous profits of middlemen and like objects—and incidentally to increase their own salaries. This amalgamation is only one of many which are taking place almost daily in England and in Western Europe. If better films are one of the results that come, the combines will not have been in vain, though we can scarcely picture Charlie Chaplin doing a comic "stunt," Mary Pickford playing the pretty heroine, Douglas Fairbanks the dashing hero, and William Hart the hoary villain all in the one film. The result to say the least, would be stupendous!

Although it is thirty years or so since Archbishop Thomson, of York, died, there are many people still who remember him, and to most of them, I fancy, he appealed strongly as a Churchman of an admirable type—though, as one of his biographers has written, he "might not have been a scholar like Markham or Sumner, nor a man of affairs like Wilberforce, nor have the eloquence of a Liddon," he was a man, despite his old fashioned Toryism, of sound common sense and of great breadth of mind; a good sportsman (and so on the best of terms with his North country flock), and a man of the world. He had to make his own way, but promotion not only came to him, but came rapidly, and he was always making friends, whether as "Scappy Sam's" curate at Cuddesdon, as Provost of Queen's, or on the travels in which he delighted. Bishop Wilberforce made a jest of this rapid progress in fact, which I find quoted in Mrs. E. H. Thomson's "Life and Letters of William Thomson, Archbishop of York," which Mr. John Lane has just published. "It is a curious thing," someone said to him, "that when ever Mrs. Thomson presents her husband with a baby, the Archbishop of York has always got preference"; to which the Bishop replied: "Mrs. Thomson had better be very careful, because there are only Canterbury and Heaven before him." He was no great statesman, or reformer, or even controversialist; but the letters and diaries are full of good things, both grave and gay, and in the hands of a good editor, they have made a most acceptable volume.

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TELEPHONE 1355.

WAR COMFORTS.

QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLE- WORK GUILD.

The Hongkong Branch of the above Guild issues the following report for April:

City Hall Work Party, under Mrs. Stabb.—222 vests, 117 pyjamas, 58 shirts, 6 children's pyjamas, 338 milk covers, 288 handkerchiefs, 84 pants.

Naval & Dockyard Branch, under Mrs. Gurner.—16 shirts, 21 vests, 8 pants, 12 bedjackets, 16 socks, 1 pair gloves, 8 pyjamas, 3 body belts, 1 child's jacket, 1 long flannel, 2 stays, 1 boy's shirt, 1 petticoat, 4 blankets.

Catholic Women's League, under Miss Loureiro.—9 pairs socks, 10 muflers, 2 sweaters, 21 knitted scrubbers, 16 mops, 100 khaki handkerchiefs, 120 food and jug covers, 876 rolled bandages, 1230 sponge swabs, 8 wire puzzles.

The following letter has been received:

OFFICE OF RED CROSS COMMISSIONER

Mes. Ex. Force,

Basrah, 12th February 1919.

Dear Madam.

The Commission of the British Red Cross and Order of St. John in Mesopotamia and in Persia—which I have the honour to represent—is now demobilising and after March 1919 will return to England. I beg to take this last opportunity of thanking you and the Association which you represent for your many and generous gifts and comforts for the sick and wounded in those countries.

During the three years that I have been in Mesopotamia, Red Cross gifts have poured in a ceaseless stream into our Base Headquarters Depot at Basrah from every quarter of the Empire. British and Indian patients in hospital throughout the whole theatre of operations—from the Persian Gulf to Anah on the upper Euphrates, to Mosul nearly 1,000 miles up the Tigris and to Baku on the Caspian Sea—have alike received your gifts through one or other of our many Red Cross Depots in Mesopotamia and in

CORRESPONDENCE.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Sir.—Having read the article in your paper last night about the three Chinese who were convicted of brutally killing a dog by immersing it in boiling water and then shaving it to prepare it for cooking, I was greatly surprised and disappointed to see that the Magistrate let them off with six months' imprisonment only, when the cowardly brutes ought to have been severely horse-whipped or given a dose of the treatment they meted out to the poor dog, and then, in addition, they should have got anything from three to five years' hard labour. The whole affair is cruelly disgusting, the more so as it appears there has been a regular business of thieves being sent out to steal dogs for this purpose.

Having lost a good dog and believing now that he may have met his end in this way, I feel that the Magistrate ought to have been much more severe in his sentence on these unnatural fiends and so made an example of them that would have prevented anything of the kind happening in this Colony again. I congratulate the Police for their capture in this case.

Yours etc.,
FOND OF DOGS.

Hongkong, May 20, 1919.

Persia. Not only on behalf of the Red Cross but on behalf also of the sick and wounded, whom in some measure I can claim to represent, I thank you most warmly for your unsparing efforts on behalf of the hundreds of thousands of men who have been admitted to the Hospitals of the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force.

Yours truly,
(Signed) S. M. MOLLER,
Lieut-Colonel,
Red Cross Commissioner.

NORTHERN CHINESE ATHLETES

ENTERTAINED IN HONGKONG.

Passing through the Colony on their way back North were a party of 32 Northern Chinese athletes who arrived here by the Wosang from Manila, where they took part with much credit in the Far East Olympiad. The party, which is under the direction of a manager and three trainers, two of whom are Americans, forms the first batch returning home, from a total number of 55 youths sent by the North to represent China at the Games. Owing to the lack of sufficient shipping accommodation, the remaining 23 Northern athletes have been held back at Manila. They expect to return, in company with the Southern athletes by the Empress of Asia.

Whilst in the Colony, the party stayed at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. buildings. At a tea-party given yesterday by the Chinese Recreation Club, at which they were guests, Mr. J. M. Wong, the President of the Club, in an interesting speech, said that they met there that day under the auspices of the Hongkong Chinese Amateur Athletic Association; and on behalf of the Committee and members of that organisation, he had very great pleasure in extending a hearty welcome to the guests, who were representatives from the Northern and Central parts of their country to complete for honour in the Far Eastern Olympic Games recently held in Manila. On such an auspicious occasion as that day's, he should have addressed them in the official language of their country, but unfortunately his knowledge of the tongue was such that he must crave their kind indulgence for speaking in English which he had no doubt they spoke with greater fluency than he could. They (the members of the Club) had heard of the success their guests had achieved in Manila and they offered them their hearty congratulations. To those of their guests who had won prizes, they wished them very many years in which to enjoy their possessions (Applause).

and to those of them who had unfortunately failed to achieve success, they would encourage them to persevere and practice up, so that when the next Olympiad took place, they would be sure to capture prizes (Applause). They all knew that in order to achieve success, one must have not only physical strength and an alert mind but also a spirit of Union and a suffering which was necessary in these ominous days of internal strife and external humiliation. No effort should be neglected which could tend towards producing such qualities and virtues in a man, which were not to be despised but strenuously fostered. Such being the case, it would give more courage to their country to take up sports and physical culture. The more they strived in this direction the better it would be for the present and future of their present-day unhappy country. A sane mind could only exist in a sane body. Physical culture produced health and strength, and a strong and healthy body begot a sane mind. China needed to-day above all else, a large number of men physically strong, mentally bright and morally good who could work together harmoniously and with unselfishness, so that every means that could help to produce such men to save their country, must certainly be employed. He (the speaker) certainly thought that physical culture and sports were amongst such means. He expressed the hope that their sports, when they returned, would encourage physical culture and help to create a sporting spirit in their various immediate neighbourhoods. Their stay in the Colony was necessarily a brief one, but he hoped it was a pleasant one. He expressed, on behalf of Hongkong sportsmen, the latter's pleasure in having met them that day. (Applause).

Mr. Chan Hau Tin, the manager of the athletic party, in returning thanks for the hospitality extended to them by their hosts, reciprocated their feelings. He hoped that when they got back to Central China they would practise for the next competitions.

The party broke up after a pleasant half-hour. The Northern athletes proceeded to the North today by the Columbia.

NOTICES

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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THOS. W. SIMMONS AND COMPANY.

FUNERAL.

THE LATE MR. H. C. JENNINGS.

The funeral of the late Mr. Herbert Cecil Jennings whose death occurred on Monday, took place in the Protestant Cemetery yesterday afternoon. The Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle officiating. The funeral, which was of a military character, was largely attended, which testified to the high esteem in which the deceased was held.

Nearly the entire staff of Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Company was present including Mr. J. Johnstone, Mr. C. W. Bewick and Mr. G. M. Shaw.

Also Major Wakeman, Capt. Brown, now commanding the Cadet Company of which the deceased was a member. Lieut. Col. Coles, R. A. O. C., Lt. Stevens, R. A. O. C., representatives of R. G. A., R. E. and Manchester Regt. and Messrs. Garrard and Steward, secretary and captain respectively of the Hongkong Football Club for which deceased played. The chief mourners were the mother and two sisters of the deceased. The cortège which was preceded by the buglers and drummers of the Cadet Company passed the monument at 5.15 the Coffin, covered by the Union Jack, being drawn by the comrades of the deceased. The pall-bearers were Master Gunner May, R.G.A., Staff Sergeant Major Harrow, R.A.S.C., R.S.M. Tatton, R.G.A., Sergeant Major Mason, R.A.O.C., Sub-Conductor Hardinge, R.A.O.C. and Q.M.S. Smith, R.G.A.

Making available for appropriation \$25,758.56. The Directors recommend that a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum be paid to shareholders, absorbing \$21,000.00, that the amount at debit of Electrification Scheme expenses, via \$944.35 be written off, and that the balance of \$3,814.20 be carried to a new Profit and Loss Account.

Directors.—Dr. J. W. Noble and Hon. Mr. David Landale having resigned, their places have been filled by Messrs. A. O. Lang and John Johnstone respectively.

In accordance with Rule 73 of the Company's Articles of Association, Mr. J. Scott Harston, Mr. C. S. Gubay, Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., Mr. A. O. Lang and Mr. John Johnstone retire but offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. C. Bernard Brown and A. R. Lowe, who offer themselves for re-election.

HENRY HUMPHREYS,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1919.

TO LOOK WELL AND FEEL WELL

daily regularity is essential. Constipation is the root cause of disordered liver, sick headaches, biliousness, foul breath, pimples and a host of other ills.

PINKLITES

dispel constipation and promote

regularity, they do not grip or

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Chemists sell them, also at 60

cents the vial post free, from The

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Cool in wear, light weight,
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The house for the best selection of

SUN HATS.

CORK, RUBBER, PITH.

Smart and useful shapes, stocked only

IN

SUPERIOR QUALITIES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

GLYN & CO'S.

SUN HELMETS
STRAW & FELT
HATS.

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LARGE SHIPMENT JUST ARRIVED

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(THE COLUMBIA SHOP.)

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9, ICE HOUSE STREET.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, WATCHES AND NAUTICAL
INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED UNDER MY
PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

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AND
APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).
TO
STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN
GULF, AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES,
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA,
RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.
SAILINGS FOR
LONDON via COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

S.S.	leave Hongkong a. m.	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NEURALIA	28th May, noon	8th June	8th July
FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & BOMBAY.			
DILWARA	24th May, noon	due Bombay about	10th June
FOR CALCUTTA via STRAITS & RANGOON.			
ARRATOON APCAR	Early June	due Calcutta, June	
FOR SHANGHAI & KOBE.			
ARRATOON APCAR	20th May, noon		

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.
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22, Des-Voeux Road Central, Agents
HONGKONG.



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OCEAN SERVICES

LIMITED

PACIFIC SERVICE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

VIA
Shanghai Nagasaki (or Moji) Kobe & Yokohama.

Steamer	From Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver
EMPEROR OF ASIA	12 June.	31 June.
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	23 June.	16 July.
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	10 July.	28 July.
MONTEAGLE	22 July.	16 Aug.
EMPEROR OF ASIA	7 Aug.	25 Aug.
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	20 Aug.	10 Sept.
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	4 Sept.	22 Sept.
MONTEAGLE	27 Sept.	22 Oct.
EMPEROR OF ASIA	2 Oct.	20 Oct.
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	15 Oct.	5 Nov.
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	30 Oct.	17 Nov.

"FARES HONGKONG TO EUROPE"

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Gold \$491.00
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Gold \$436.00
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Gold \$436.00

Payable in Local currency at demand rate on New York.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailing dates and reservation of accommodation, also itineraries of trips and descriptive literature apply to
P. D. SUTHERLAND,
GENERAL AGENT, PASSENGERS DEPARTMENT,
Phone 752.

Phone 42.
HONGKONG.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR", "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA",
14,000 tons Each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.
The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" 21st May, at noon.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" 18th June.

S.S. "ECUADOR" 16th July.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Destination	Steamer & Displacement	Sails hence
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKO-HAMA	* Mishima M. T. 15,930	MON. 9th June at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKO-HAMA	* Tango Maru T. 13,560	FRI. 3rd May at 11 a.m.
NIKKO Maru T. 9,640	SAT. 1st June at 11 a.m.	
SHANGHAI & KOBE		
LONDON & Antwerp via Spore, Penang, Colombo, Suez and Port Said	* Kaga Maru T. 12,300	SATUR. 31st May at noon.
MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane & Sydney	* Aki Maru T. 11,700	THURS. 22d May at 11 a.m.
NEW YORK via Japan	* Tatsuno M. T. 14,930	TUESDAY, 27th May (Cargo only)
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo	Kirin M. T. 7,760	SATUR. 24th May
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Panang and Rangoon	Tenzan Maru T.	MONDAY, 19th May
		Wireless Telegraphy
HONGKONG-VICTORIA, FORT ST. GEORGE, CHINCHIN, TAIPEI, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAKAJIMA, KOBE, TSINGTAO, TIENTSIN, HOKKAIDO, TOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA.		
Operated by the management and ownership of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Ltd., and their agents, Kakinome Maru, & Kakinome Maru, & Kakinome Maru, each of over 10,000 tons displacement.		
* Fushimi Maru SUN.	22nd June, at 11 a.m.	
* Katori Maru SUN.	13th July, at 11 a.m.	
		For further information apply to
		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA S. YASUDA, Manager.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.		

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong - Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong,
SHINYO MARU	23rd May.
SIBERIA MARU	24th May.
PERSIA MARU	18th June.
KOREA MARU	26th June.
TEIYO MARU	21st July.
NIKKO MARU	7th July.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU.

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINOS CRUZ.

BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.

KIYO MARU 12th July.

SEIYO MARU 12th July.

Notes are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passenger may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Manager.
KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

GERMAN SHIPS IN JAVA AND SUMATRA.

It is reported that the British India Steam Navigation Company are taking over the German ships interned in Dutch East Indian ports, primarily to convey foodstuffs to Germany, says a Rangoon paper. There are a number of passenger vessels amongst them, including several N. D. L. boats, and no doubt, these can also be used for the conveyance of passengers homewards. But whether the ships are passenger or cargo carriers they will need extensive refit before they can be used, for they have been idle for nearly five years in tropical waters and it is known that they are in bad condition. Amongst the German vessels in Java and Sumatra ports the following are the most important, with the gross tonnage of each: Anhalt 6530, Arsterturn 5045, Castell Peleesch 3464, Drachenfels 7002, Emden 6745, Freiberg 5811, Gerins 6550, Goldenfels 7438, Hagen 4110, Hoerde 5295, Hohenfels 5419, Indenturn 5004, Iserlohn 4667, Kleist 8909, Linden 4108, Lubbeck 4761, Lueneburg 5819, Mark 6579, Numidia 5891, Offenbach 4338, Preussen 7997, Rheinland 6588, Roon 8174, Scandia 4596, Schonefels 5592, Silesia 4489, Sithonia 5618, Stolberg 5886, Sydenham 5594, Uhlenfels 5577, Ulm 4796, Westmark 5870, Wismar 4526.

There are also several smaller ships, principally passenger vessels engaged before the war on the branch lines of the North German Lloyd. Every great German shipping company is represented, especially the Hamburg-Amerika, the Hansa and the N.D.L. We understand (says a Siam paper) that the B. I. Company is acting for the Government. The vessels, it is stated, will be brought to Singapore for docking. On the subject a contemporary writes: "It is good news to hear that a British company, even if they are monopolists and a tribe 'aughing-like', is going to take over the German steamers interned in Java; but why on earth hasn't this been done long ago? One would have thought that the first insistence of the Allies would have been to pukaro all German steamers wherever situated, with, of course, the permission of the Germans and no injury to neutral feeling." Anyhow, better late than never. The present system of either wangling a medical certificate to the effect that one is no better than one ought to be or else making violent love to the agents is very trying to the nerves and takes a lot of doing this hot weather.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers.

To Nanking.

SHANGHAI ... Suwak ... 22nd May at noon.

SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO Yingchow ... 25th May at night.

SWATOW & BANGKOK Hupeh ... 26th May at noon.

SHANGHAI ... Tsinan ... 27th May at noon.

WEIHAIWEI CHEFOO, Huichow ... 28th May at noon.

N'GWANG & TTSIN ... Sunning ... 29th May at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI 29th May at noon.

SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO Kwangze ... 1st June at night.

MANILA, CEBU & ILLOCO Tsinling ... 3rd June at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE - PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsinetao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading in all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE - Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong May 21, 1919.

Agents.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer From Expected on or about Will leave on or about For

Tillobas ... — in port 21st May

Tiomanock ... Java 17th May 24th May

Tillatjap ... Java 23rd May 28th May

Tiluwong ... Japan 23rd May 30th May

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

SHIPPING.

O. S. K.**OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.**SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore
and Port Said.

"AMUR MARU" 2nd June. (Call Marcella).

"ANDRES MARU" Monday, 14th June.

GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through
Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Co.'s steam tr.

"ASBURMA MARU" Monday, 26th May.

"GANGES MARU" Monday, 26th May.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS,
DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.

"HAWAII MARU" 15th June.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO. Regular fortnightly service via SPORE

"BURMA MARU" Monday, 26th May.

"GANGES MARU" Monday, 26th May.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

"UNNAN MARU" Sunday, 1st June.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Weekly service calling at AUCK-

LAND, N.Z. and ADELAIDE.

"NANKIN MARU" Sunday, 1st June.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER & TACOMA VIA MANILA, KEEF-

LUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE

YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

"AFRICA MARU" 22nd May.

HAIPHONG—Three times a month service.

"DAITOKU MARU" Thursday, 21st May.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers
have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon
passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K.
wharf, near the Harbour Office.

TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 22nd May.

KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"KAIJO MARU" Sunday, 19th May.

"AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 25th May.

JAPAN PORTS—MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,

Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Y. K. K.**YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.**

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1

NANYO MARU No. 2

NANYO MARU No. 3

SODECAURA MARU.

KYODO MARU No. 13

TAMON MARU No. 1

ASOSAN MARU.

CHEIAN MARU.

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Top Floor, King's Building.

**KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.**

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HEAD OFFICE (KOBE).

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CALLAO, HAVANA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TÄWÄO,
YANGKOK, SAIGON, VLADIVOSTOK, SHANGHAI AND TAIPEH.Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts,
Japan, China, India, Jaya, North and South America, also to
Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—

CHU KYOKU TRADING CO.,

M. HASHIMOTO,

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THE ADMIRAL LINE.
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

The following

U. S. Shipping Board Steamers
will be despatched forSEATTLE, PORTLAND, VANCOUVER AND
SAN FRANCISCO.

"WESTERN KNIGHT" About June 15th.

"WEST MUNHAM" " 25th.

"WEST HEMATITE" " Aug. 10th.

"WEST CELINA" " 15th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE

JOHN J. GOBMAN, GENERAL AGENT.

Telephones 2477 & 2478 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

SHIPPING.

THE DOLLAR S. S. LINE.SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VANCOUVER
via MANILA & SHANGHAISTEAMERS
"HAROLD DOLLAR" ... about May, 22nd.
"BESSIE DOLLAR" ... about June, 24thThrough Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States
or Canada

For particulars for freight apply to:

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.
GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING
THIRD FLOOR

SHIPPING.

CONSIGNERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.

H TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

THE Steamship

"SHINYO MARU."

Steamer arrived from SAN
FRANCISCO, HONOLULU,
JAPAN PORTS and MANILA
Thursday May 15th.Consignees of cargo are hereby
notified to present their bills of
lading for counter-charge upon
the steamer or the company's
godown, where all cargo
impeding immediate discharge
will be landed at consignee's
risk.Storage charges will be as
assessed on cargo remaining un-
delivered on and after Thursday,
May 23rd.All broken, chafed and damaged
packages will be landed into the
company's godown, where same
will be examined on Monday,
May 19th, at 10 A.M.No claims will be recognized
after the goods have left the
steamer or godown and none will
be entertained if presented later
than three weeks after arrival of
steamer.No fire insurance whatever
will be effected.T. TAIGO,
Manager.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1919.

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG
and SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

S.S. "KUMSANG"

having arrived from the above
ports, Consignees of cargo by
her are hereby informed that all
goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Co., Ltd.; whence
and/or from the wharves delivery
may be obtained.Goods not cleared by the 27th
inst. at noon will be subject to
rent.All broken, chafed and damaged
packages are to be left in the
Godowns where they will be
examined. Claims against the
steamer must be presented within
10 days of arrival otherwise
they will not be recognized.No fire insurance will be
effected by us in any case what-
ever.Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed byJARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1919.

PAIR HOTEL.

Corrected to 15th May, 1919.

Mr. & Mrs. T. Hall

Mr. & Mrs. C. T. J.

Mr. & Mrs. E. J.

Mr. & Mrs. C. Thompson

Mr. F. T. Traveller

Lady Tudor

Mr. Theo Vint

Dr. & Mrs. C. C. Walker

Mr. J. Watt

Mr. & Mrs. A. M. Webster

Miss M. Webster

Mr. & Mrs. C. F. Connel

Mr. & Mrs. A. Gordkave

Mr. & Mrs. W. Haig

Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Heaton

Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Hobson

Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Williams

Mr. & Mrs. G. C. Wilson

Mrs. Young

Johnson

JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1919.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Corrected to 16th May, 1919.

Mr. & Mrs. E. A. B.

Mr. & Mrs. C. T. J.

Mr. & Mrs. E. J.

Mr. & Mrs. C. Thompson

Mr. F. T. Traveller

Lady Tudor

Mr. Theo Vint

Dr. & Mrs. C. C. Walker

Mr. J. Watt

Mr. & Mrs. A. M. Webster

Miss M. Webster

Johnson

JARDINE, MATHESON
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Mr. F. T. Traveller

Lady Tudor

Mr. Theo Vint

Dr. & Mrs. C. C. Walker

Mr. J. Watt

COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

The thirty-eighth ordinary yearly meeting of the above Company was held at the offices of the Company this morning, at 11.30. Mr. J. Johnstone presided and there were present the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C. M. G., Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr. T. E. Pearce, Mr. F. Maitland, and Mr. A. H. Compton. (Consulting Committee); Mr. F. C. Hall (Acting Secretary); Mr. R. F. Mattingly (representing the Solicitors to the Company), and the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook and Messrs. J. Arnold, A. F. Arculli, Ho Leung, M. H. Lo, G. C. Maxon, E. V. D. Part, Ho Kwon, H. Percy Smith, A. C. Davison, G. W. Barton, D. S. M. Bernard and Chiu Sin Kim.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen.—The report and accounts have now been in your hands for some days and I will therefore, with your permission take them as read. We meet to hold this our 38th annual meeting under much happier auspices than has been the case on the past four occasions. The conclusion of the Armistice last November, and the approaching settlement of the terms of peace, bring to a close a period of tension which has tried us all severely both privately and commercially. The figures we now present disclose an era of prosperity, resulting in a surplus for the year 1917 which is by far the largest in the history of the Company, and this I think you will agree is the more creditable when the difficulties with which we have had to contend are taken into consideration. Shortage of staff, both out here and in London, delays and restrictions in cabling, and many other disabilities, have tended to make our work more difficult and laborious than in former times.

The premium income for the closed year of 1917 shows an increase of \$900,000 over that of 1916, while the amount of losses has only risen by the sum of \$120,000.

Turning to the year 1918, we find that, though the premium income is one million dollars less than that for 1917 after a similar period, losses also have fallen by the sum of \$80,000 with the result that, in spite of the heavy drop in income as expressed in dollars, the balance for the year 1918 as on the 31st Dec., is only \$70,000 less than that carried forward for 1917, on a similar date. I may mention that this fall in income for last year is very largely due to the still upward trend of sterling. Exchange, our accounts being presented this year at 3/44 as against 3/- for last year. A review of the balance sheet will show that our assets both in sterling and as expressed in local currency, represent a considerable increase over those for 1917.

The only item which calls for special comment is that of British, Indian and Colonial Government Bonds and Stocks which has risen from £387,000 to just over £600,000, this being due to the continued investment of our surplus funds in War Loan.

Our funds are all in a healthy condition. The Investment and Exchange Fluctuation Account shows an increment of just over \$200,000, this being due to the appreciation of securities generally, and to the favourable rate of exchange ruling between Hongkong and Shanghai, on the 31st December last.

You will notice from the report that Mr. T. E. Pearce has accepted the invitation of the Consulting Committee to join their number, and I heartily commend his election to you. The surplus to be dealt with is \$1,479,155.28, out of which has been paid an interim dividend of \$18 per share, leaving \$1,299,155.28 and we now recommend the payment of a final dividend of \$12, the appropriation of \$500,000 to Sterling Reserve Fund and the carrying to Underwriting Suspense Account of the balance of \$679,155.28, to close the year 1917.

This last amount is considerably in excess of all previous like appropriations, but our operations in the year in question having been large, our provision to meet liabilities attaching thereto must be proportionately greater. It is early yet to say much about 1918, but as already stated the balance of \$3,151,180.78 is quite satisfactory, and fully permits of the payment of an interim dividend of \$18 for that year.

Now, gentlemen, with regard to the future, as we return to more normal conditions competition is bound to become extremely keen; such competition must be felt even by old and firmly established Companies such as this, and although we have little to fear from such competition if

it comes to reason, that we should be prepared for a big shrinkage in our premium income. This shrinkage will in all probability continue until some of the more recently formed Companies find that Marine Insurance is not quite so remunerative, under normal conditions, as they used to expect; or until the gradual opening up of China enables us to increase the field of our activities and gives more room for newcomers. In the latter respect it must be a matter of very keen disappointment to the many business men in China—both native and foreign—to view the half-hearted attempts made by the Chinese themselves to settle their differences, and put their house in order. In fact, one is forced to the conclusion that those at present in authority find a state of unrest so beneficial to their own pockets, that in spite of the very evident danger to their mother country, they deliberately play their cards in such a manner as will ensure of the game being continued. Neither party appears to be better than the other in this respect, and while they continue the quarrel for their own immediate benefit, others step in and take what they want, well knowing that there is no one in this country to oppose them. With regard to the proposal to reduce the liability on each of our shares by the sum of \$50, the circular letter dealing with this matter has been in your hands for some time past, and I feel sure that the advisability of this measure will appeal to you. At the Consulting Committee meeting which will be held at the termination of this meeting, sanction will be sought to make a call of \$50 per share in respect of monies unpaid on the shares held by members of the Company, and, if obtained, a further sanction will be sought to the payment of a special dividend of \$50 per share out of the Reserve Fund, this special dividend to be payable the day following that on which the call becomes due. The proposition has received the careful consideration of your Committee, and we trust that it meets with your approval. Gentlemen, I do not think there is any other subject that calls for mention by me, but I shall be pleased to answer if possible any question arising out of the accounts which shareholders may wish to put after the accounts themselves have been seconded. There being no questions I now propose the following resolution:—That the report and accounts as presented, including the payment of a final dividend in respect of the year 1917 of \$12 per share, and of an interim dividend in respect of the year 1918 of \$18 per share; the addition of \$500,000 to the Sterling Reserve Fund; and of \$679,155.28 to the Underwriting Suspense Account be adopted and passed.

Mr. E. V. D. Part said:—Mr. Chairman—I beg to second the resolution and to congratulate the management and staff on the excellent results and sound position of the Company.

The motion was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The Hon. Mr. Ho Fook proposed and Mr. J. Arnold seconded the re-election to the Consulting Committee of the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C. M. G., Sir Robert Ho Tung and Messrs. H. P. White, F. Maitland, C. S. Gubbay and A. H. Compton, and confirmation of the election of Mr. T. E. Pearce. The motion was carried.

Mr. G. W. Barton proposed and Mr. Ho Leung seconded the re-election as Auditors for the ensuing year of Mr. H. Percy Smith, F.C.A., and Mr. A. R. Lowe, F.C.A., at a remuneration of \$250 each, and the motion was carried. The Chairman then announced that dividend warrants were ready and could be had on application, and the meeting terminated.

MESSRS. GANDE PRICE & CO., LTD.

The twelfth annual general meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. Gande, Price and Co., Ltd., was held this morning in the offices of the Company, when there were present Messrs. Chan Kai Ming (Chairman), S. C. Pank (Managing Director), Lai Po Wing, the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak (Directors), Mr. C. Bond (Secretary), Messrs. Leung Yan Po, Chow Tung-sang, and M. A. Razack.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen.—As it is past the hour for which this meeting has been called and there being a quorum present, I will ask the Secretary to read the notice convening the meeting. Gentlemen.—The report and statement of accounts for the year ending 1918, having been in your hands for some time, I

TODAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

Banks	
H. K. & S. Banks b.	\$670
Marine Insurances	
Cantons a.	\$480
North China b.	\$220
Unions a.	\$1100 sa. 1090
Yangtze b.	\$322
Far Easterns n.	\$ 26

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires a.	\$150
H. K. Fires b.	\$325

SHIPPING.

Douglas a.	\$ 89
Steamboats a.	\$ 23
Indos (Pref.) n.	\$ 32
Indos (Def.) b.	150
Shells b.	195
Ferries n.	\$ 37

REFINERIES.

Sugars a.	\$159
Malabons b.	\$ 34

MING.

Katians b.	ex. div. 49/-
Langkats Combined b.	t. 19 1/4

SHANGHAI LOANS

Shanghai Loans b.	t. 19 1/4
Shanghai Explorations	

RAUBS.

Raub's n.	3 1/4
Tromohs n.	41/-
Urals n.	41/-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &c.

H. K. Wharves n.	94 1/2
K. Docks sa.	\$151
Shai Docks b.	\$129
N. Engineering n.	\$ 24
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.	

CENTRALS.

Centrals b.	\$109
H. K. Hotels n.	\$100
Land Invest. b.	\$110 sa. 111

H'PHEYRE EST.

H'pheyre Est. b.	\$ 8
K'loon Lands b.	\$45

L. RECLAMATIONS.

L. Reclamations n.	\$175
West Points b.	\$72 1/4

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos b.	t. 235
Kung Yiks b.	t. 334 1/2
Leu Kung Mows b.	t. 173 1/2
Orientals b.	t. 88
Shai Cottons b.	t. 176
Yangtzepoos b.	t. 11 1/4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Green Islands s.	\$ 7 1/4
China Bornaos n.	\$12 1/2
China Lights b.	\$5 old s. 1.05 new
China Providents b. & sa.	\$ 7 1/2
Dairy Farms s.	\$30
H. K. Electrics n.	ex. div. \$75
Macao Electrics n.	\$33 1/2
Ropes b.	\$31 1/2
Trams, Low Level n.	\$7 1/2
Trams, Peak, old b.	\$34 1/2
Trams, Peak, new b.	cts. 85
Laundries b.	\$ 3 1/4
Steel Foundries n.	\$12
U. Waterboats b.	\$13
Watsons s.	\$ 6
Wm. Powells b.	\$11 1/2
Wiseman's n.	\$30

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, May 21, 1919.	
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INTEREST AT 900 PER CENT.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

A case of importance to those who follow the widespread custom of cashing seamen's advance notes was decided in Bow County Court, says the *National News* of March 30.

Wm. Keenan, a baggage carrier, of Flinstow, who sued the New Zealand Shipping Company to recover £10 15s. on a seaman's advanced note, claimed that he cashed a note for this sum at the request of a seaman named Goldberg, charging 2s. in the £, and that Goldberg endorsed the note in his presence.

Against this the shipping company said that Goldberg lost the note, and the day his ship sailed he informed them by letter of his loss and asked them to pay his sister, which they did.

Mr. Harris (for defendants) submitted that legally a seaman's advance note was not a negotiable document as it was not a promissory note, it having no actual date of payment on it, and was also conditional on the man sailing. Everything possible had been done to safeguard these seamen, who were very improvident, and in practice these

SPIRITUALISM.

DENUNCIATION BY SIR D. FERRIER.

"I thought spiritualism and the supernatural claims of mediums were quite exploded by this time," said Sir David Ferrier, the eminent neuro-pathologist, to a *Daily Echo* representative recently.

The revival of the occult synchronises with the termination of the war, when there are thousands of people in the country suffering the heartbreaking anguish of being unable to gain tidings of those dear to them who are classified as "missing."

It is only natural that these distressed relatives should resort to every means likely and unlikely to obtain information, but I am quite unable to understand how anybody with any pretence to medical qualifications can lend countenance to the preposterous impositions with which spiritualism is steeped, and, as such, have been exposed again and again.

The alleged phenomena which Sir Arthur Conan Doyle appears to regard as a new discovery are not only an old story, but one which has never been capable of support when subjected to honest and impartial investigation.

OLD TRICKS.

More than thirty years ago I saw the tricks which Sir A. Conan Doyle now seriously ask his readers to believe. I was present at a seance in Quebec street one Sunday afternoon about that time and my old friend, Balfour Browne, the great parliamentary lawyer, was there also.

It was a cold day, but before the seance began the embers in the fireplace were carefully removed. Thick curtains were then drawn across the windows and every precaution was taken to exclude the smallest ray of light, real or artificial. We remained some time in total darkness, and then, as now, the gathering was entertained by the mystic touch of invisible fingers and the rest of the mummery on which Sir A. Conan Doyle lays such stress.

Then from a curtained alcove ghostly hands made their appearance. Presently the dim outline of a face became visible, and I remarked to Balfour Browne in a voice just loud enough for the medium to hear, "How very like Mr. Taylor's face!" It did not in the least surprise me when I was told presently that the face I had just seen was that of Mr. Taylor, who, as it happened, was a purely imaginary person.

The climax to this miserable nonsense came when one of the audience snatched some red liquid at a ghostly figure which took the place of Mr. Taylor. Lights were produced, and behold, the spirit before us was a very healthy subject who had certainly not quitted the world so far, and whose appearance suggested that he was destined to live like other mortals, for a considerable time to come.

CRESTFALLEN "SPIRIT."

The meeting broke up hurriedly, and not the least crest-fallen among the spiritualists was this very substantial "spirit" whose face and shirt front were streaming with the well-directed spray of cocaine.

Hypnotism is quite distinct from spiritualism, and in the hypnotic state the subject can be made to experience sensations which are the genuine result of his mental condition while under this strange influence. Here, however, it is a mortal who is once more passing through scenes of the past. Thus a soldier might conceivably believe himself to be in the trenches at close grips with the enemy. It is a phase of mind thoroughly recognised by brain specialists.

Spiritualism is not only a fraud, but it is a repulsive idea. It would seem to be an attempt to destroy the beautiful side of death, wherein we are led to believe that we are at rest and finished with the troubles of this world. Spiritualism, if it had any foundation in fact, would mean that hereafter our minds live in constant torment by reason of the affairs of the world we have quitted. From whatever point of view it is regarded spiritualism is to be deprecated, and, to my mind, it condemns itself.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S DEATH.

The death took place at the General Hospital, Colombo, on April 24 of Mr. Cuthbertson, Chief Engineer of the Clan MacDonald. Mr. Cuthbertson entered hospital on Tuesday evening suffering from blood-poisoning. He was better on Wednesday, but his case took a serious turn next morning. Mr. Cuthbertson was a popular officer and was known to several in Ceylon.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

GILDED YOUTH.

A report of the border woollen trade says that tailors are finding an eager demand for civilian clothes from demobilized men, who now number more than 1,500,000. These in the main are not content with "standard suits," they want to get away from monotony and uniformity into something smart and are willing to pay the price, even though that is now extreme, but the clothes are not available.

Could it be met, the call is for some gaiety in colourings for men's and women's wear. "Punch" has hit off the unattractive "standard" suit. An astonished soldier is being offered a checker-board suit for civilian wear, more suitable for a cinema artist, by the Reg. Q. M. S. "Not for me. Not much. I'm signing on again."

COMMISSION ON REPEAT ORDERS.

The question whether a firm is liable to pay commission to a commercial traveller on what are known as "repeat orders" which are received after he has left his employment came before Mr. Justice Bailhache in a case heard in London a few weeks ago. His Lordship said that where a man who had a large connection with a particular business was engaged to obtain orders and where he gave the firm the benefit of that business connection commission must be paid on the "repeat orders" which were received after he had left his employment.

Where, however, a traveller embarked upon an entirely new business the right to claim commission ceased—in the absence of a special contract—with the end of his employment, even if the agreement expressly provided for payment on "repeat orders."

OPIUM IN DUTCH INDIES.

Peking, 8th May.—The following information regarding the sale of opium in the Dutch East Indies has been supplied to the International Anti-Opium Association by the Netherlands Minister. Formerly the sale of opium in Netherlands India was farmed out to Chinese dealers. Since September, 1894, the Colonial Government has taken this sale in hand as a government monopoly (Regie), first in the island of Madura and gradually in the whole island of Java. In 1905 this monopoly was introduced into the other islands of the Archipelago. The object of this system is to raise the price of opium gradually so as to make it prohibitory. An elaborate system of surveillance is necessary to prevent smuggling. Finally different provinces are entirely closed to opium, although certain people who are unable to leave off smoking without impairing their health may receive personal licences. Thus the Residencies of Bantam, Batavia (partly), Preanger, Soerabaja (partly), Madura, Lampung, Cheribon, Banjumas and certain districts of the Residencies of Pekalongan, Semarang, Kedoe, Kediri, Soerakarta and Madioen have been entirely closed and importation, possession and transport of opium, the remains of opium, opium pipes and other utensils are strictly forbidden. The same applies to numerous districts and towns in the other islands besides Java. Regulations have been issued for the sale for medical purposes of opium, morphia and other narcotics and the instruments for the injection of morphia. The possession and transport of these were forbidden in 1911. The cultivation of the poppy was forbidden already in 1872. The use of opium among the troops is forbidden.

RIZAL CEMENT CO. SEEKS INSOLVENCY.

An application in insolvency was filed by the Rizal Cement Company, capitalised at P1,500,000, in the court of first instance. Mr. Araneta, president of the corporation, filed the petition in accord with authority vested in him by the board of directors which in turn had been empowered to give that authority at a general stockholders' meeting. It is set forth in the petition that although the company has sufficient property at present to pay off its debts, it will be impossible for it to pay up obligations in the future. The company's balance sheet shows the sum of P2,158,322.31 the losses sustained during the first quarter of the year as shown in the same document amounting to P250,679.62. The company, according to the petition, has its principal offices at 123-125 Calle Juan Luna, Manila. Its debt of P107,257.79 to Sly Cong Bieng, well known Chinese rice importer, has been reduced to P92,819.14 since April 30. Its obligations to Yuchau and Binangunon, Rizal,

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:

Masakata Nakano, c/o N. Y. K. King's Building, from Tokio.

Satohakupan Bee Mingkei West Camp, from Tokio.

Winkhingloo, from K. be.

Chatseng, from Kobe.

Tashang, from San Francisco.

Yanhua loong Central, from Yokohoma.

Himmeisang Chungfung, from Shanghai.

Paul Loving, Passenger Tenvo Maru, from Yokohama.

Gallop, American Consul, from Kobe.

Hingwui, from Shanghai.

Liyueutel No. 28, Yilisun Street, from Peking.

Burianshaw, from New York.

Harry Hiera, Empress of Russia, from Southbeach.

Laing, from San Francisco.

Harchi, from Dairen.

Taifo-kishingai, from Dairen.

Bosbois, from New York.

T. KRING, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 16, 1919.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong:

Ashang, from San Francisco.

J. Voorondonk c/o Dutch Consulate, from Groningen.

Msk., Carlton Hotel, from Manila.

Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 15, 1919.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in reservoirs on May 1, 1919

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District and decimals of gallons during the month of April.

Consumption — 75,500 183.13 M. gallons.

Expenditure — 75,500 183.13

Water supplied — 75,500 183.13

Water available — 75,500 183.13

Water supply in all districts during April

both 1st and 2nd.

KOWLOON WATERWORKS LEVEL

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of April.

Consumption — 36,611 123.62 M. gallons.

Expenditure — 36,611 123.62

Water supplied — 36,611 123.62

Water available — 36,611 123.62

Water supply in all districts during April

both 1st and 2nd.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Fifty-third Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, 22nd May 1919, at 12.45 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December 1918, and of declaring dividends, etc.

(Sd.) D. W. TRATMAN.

Superintendent.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

DEPARTMENT.

EMPIRE DAY.

NOTICE:—This Department

will be open for all pur-

poses till noon on Saturday the 24th May. Licensed Warehouses

will be entirely closed on that day.

By Order of the Board.

C. H. P. HAY,

Deputy General Manager

Hongkong, 9th May, 1919.

TIDE TABLE.

From 19th May to 25th May.

High Water Mean Tide.

Low Water Mean Tide.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE TERMS.

MORE GERMAN WHINING.

Berlin, May 14.
Count Brockdorff Bantzaa in a note handed to M. Clemenceau points out that the territorial stipulations mean the loss of the most important productive regions, equaling a shrinkage of 21 per cent. of the entire corn and potatoe crops; also the loss of one third of the coal, three-quarters of the iron-ore and three-fifths of the zinc production. Consequently after the economic paralysis from the loss of the Oloppen and mercantile fleet and inability to secure sufficient raw materials industry will be destroyed to an enormous extent. Simultaneously food imports would rise considerably and Germany would be unable to provide work and food for the millions dependent on shipping and trade, who would be compelled to emigrate, which was practically impossible as many of the most important countries had put an embargo on German immigration. Hence the signing of the treaty would be the death sentence to many millions of Germans, especially as the blockade has broken the nation's health. The note declares that no relief work could prevent this dying en masse.

FURTHER NOTES.

Paris, May 14.
Count Bantzaa has handed M. Clemenceau two further notes. The first alleges that territorial annexation does not conform with President Wilson's principles, specifically mentioning the Saar basin and the cantons of Morecambe, Lepen and Malmedy to be given to Belgium. Oral discussions are requested hereinafter. The second note respecting reparations points out that Germany admitted her willingness to make reparation but not because she was responsible for the war which she does not admit.

Five new German delegates have arrived including Herr Bartholdy of the Mendelssohn Bankers. The Council of Four has appointed thirteen sub-committees comprising one delegate each of the five Great Powers to deal with the German objections to the treaty.

Sir Robert Borden has left for Canada and Mr. Lloyd George has sent a message of appreciation of his valuable services, hoping that he will return shortly.

The "Daily Telegraph" Paris correspondent says that before the departure of Landsberg and Geisberts for Berlin Count Bantzaa endeavoured to obtain a personal interview with President Wilson. His request was courteously but coldly refused. Hence Landsberg returns to Berlin only to assure Scheidemann that peace must be signed.

LIFTING THE BLOCKADE.

Paris, May 14.
A communiqué says the Supreme Economic Council announces that arrangements have been made to completely remove the blockade against Germany immediately Germany has formally accepted the treaty. Meanwhile the following relaxations are made for the duration of the armistice. The import of foodstuffs to Germany is now free within the limits of a monthly ration of 300,000 tons of cereals, and 70,000 tons of fats. Rationed quantities may be forwarded to Germany by any country. Fish from neutrals adjacent to Germany have not been included in the rations since March 25. The Allies and Associated Powers have already shipped to Germany 550,000 tons, whereof half has been actually delivered. In effect Germany is now free to import all food for which she can pay. Exports of gold, silver, securities and war material are prohibited but other exports overland are free. The Allies have retained certain rights of pre-emption over coal, dyestuffs and certain other commodities, otherwise sea exports are free. All Black Lists of firms and persons in neutral countries are withdrawn. The area open to German fishing craft is largely extended and a quantity of net thread will be allowed to be forwarded to Germany by request from Holland. Permission is given for the import of raw material urgently required by the German coalmines and early shipments are being arranged.

In connection with the military steps which the Allies have decided to take in the event of the Germans refusing to sign the peace treaty Marshal Foch left for the Rhine to-day by special train.

A meeting of the Supreme Economic Council considered the blockade of Hungary and decided to maintain economic restrictions as long as the political situation is unsettled. It approved of the plan for the re-establishment of a close blockade on Germany in the event of a refusal to sign the treaty.

AUSTRIAN PEACE DELEGATION.

St. Germain, May 14.

The Austrian peace delegation has arrived.

NURSE CAVELL.

Ostend, May 12.
The remains of Nurse Cavell arrived this afternoon, honours being rendered by a company of the Chasseurs, whose band played the British National Anthem. A British Naval detachment formed up on the quay. The notabilities present included the Governor of Western Flanders, many British and Belgian officers, and the Town Councillors. A wreath was placed on the coffin in the name of the town of Ostend. No speeches were made. The coffin, guarded by British and Belgian soldiers, remains on the quay until to-morrow.

LETTISH AFFAIRS.

Copenhagen, May 13.

A message from Libau says the Lettish National Council has resolved demanding the return to power of Ullman's Cabinet on the ground of German military interference therewith whereupon Premier Neidra resigned and handed over the Government to the Council.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE HUNGARIAN SITUATION.

Vienna, May 12.
The position of the Revolutionary Cabinet at Budapest during the last few days is seemingly stronger. Belakun is more optimistic. The Government appears to have received news from Rumania that any dangerous offensive from thence need no longer be apprehended as the Rumanian army is weak in men and disinclined for more fighting, while the Czechs and Jugo-Slavs also show no signs of moving. Budapest is quiet. Shops and many factories are closed and the Government hopes to force men to enter the Red Guard through unemployment. There are hardly any Communists outside the capital. In a motor journey from Budapest to Vienna only one red flag was seen on the two hundred miles between Budapest and the frontier town of Bruck although the Belakun Government is shooting peasants in order to terrorise the country people into joining the Communists.

THE EMPIRE'S MISSION.

London, May 14.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig on being installed as Rector of St. Andrews University in a speech said if we wished to avoid a repetition of the catastrophe of world war we must be prepared actively to prevent it. The seeds of future armed conflicts could be found everywhere in the world. Among the more obvious possibilities of strife was the problem known as the "yellow peril." The Chinese must eventually demand a place in the European labour market. India was beginning to turn towards social, industrial and political development. A suggested solution was to give all races British freedom and justice, thereby in the course of many years levelling them up to our standards of life. The League of Nations could never absolve us from our mission as an Empire.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

London, May 14.
In the House of Commons Sir C. S. Henry asked: When the peace terms are agreed to will the ex-German colonies, whereof Britain or the Dominions hold mandates be included as British Colonies and obtain the advantage of Imperial Preference?

Mr. Bonar Law replied that none of these territories will be Colonies but in certain cases, for example South West Africa and certain Pacific Islands they would be administered as integral portions of the mandatory's territory and consequently share its advantages.

THE IRISH REPUBLIC.

London, May 14.
In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Ronald McNeil Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Premier understood the Irish-American delegates intended to visit Ireland simply to see the conditions. The Premier at first intended to receive the delegates in order to put the British case but would not receive Americans who had come to Ireland not only to participate in politics but in a rebellious movement. (Loud Cheers). Mr. Bonar Law ridiculed the report that the Premier favoured an Irish Republic and said it was obviously impossible.

HOME POLITICS.

London, May 14.
The "Times'" Parliamentary correspondent says the new Members Coalition Committee of the House of Commons proposes to invite Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law to attend a dinner for the purpose of considering a project for reconstituting the Coalition by the formation of a Centre Party of Coalition Liberals and progressive Unionists.

RACING.

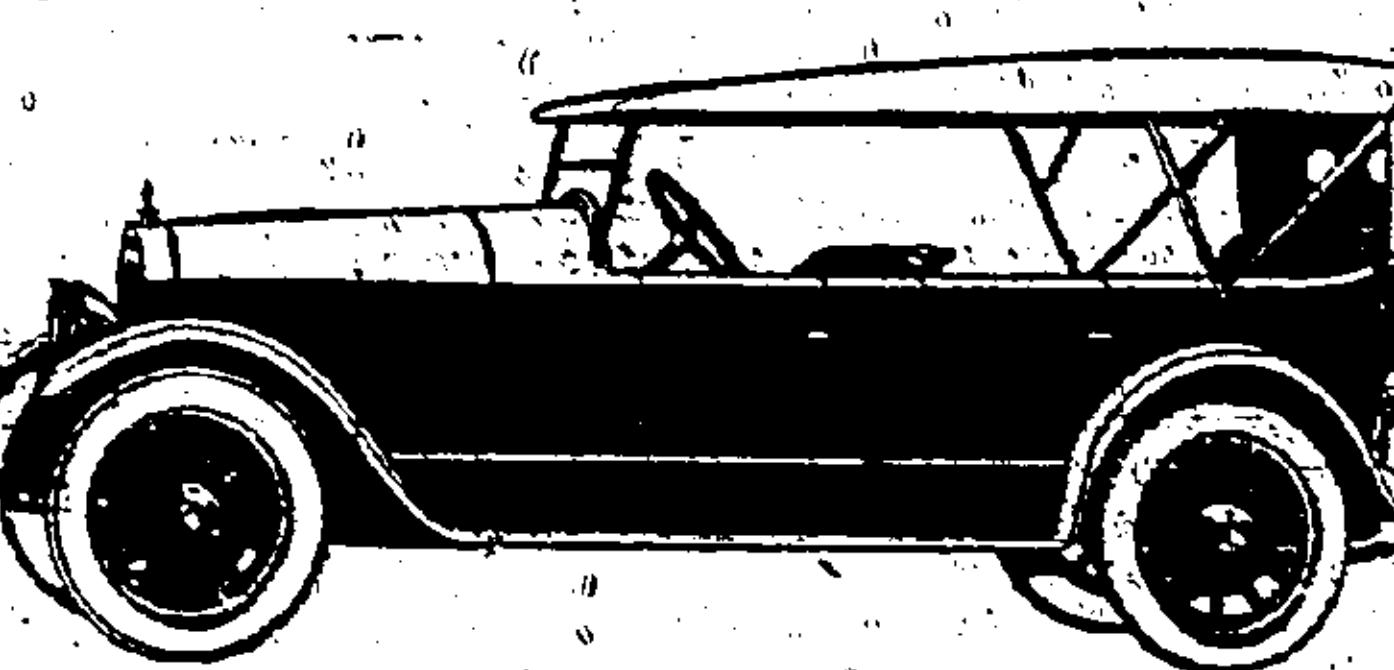
London, May 14.
The Chester Cup resulted as follows:
Tom Pepper (100-8) 1
Attalus (10-1) 2
Air Raid (5-2) 3
Eleven ran. Won by a neck with half a length between second and third.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

AN INTERNATIONAL RUBBER ORGANISATION.

The feasibility of an International rubber organisation was suggested by Mr. F. Copeman, who presided at the meeting of the Soember Ajeo Rubber Estates, Ltd., says a "Times of Ceylon" correspondent. In the course of his address he said that the outlook for rubber was improving. Both the American and the British markets were now open and considerable quantities of rubber, instead of having to be sold in the East at about or less than the cost of production, would now be brought to this country. The Rubber Producers' Association of Java had gone a little too far, for the local Government would only grant licences for the export of rubber to members of that association. That had been done before they had communicated with responsible Boards of Directors in this country and in Holland. Naturally, the Home Government had resented the stringent regulations placed upon rubber producing companies by a local body without any consultation. He was one of those who had taken steps to induce the British Government to make representations to the Dutch Government for the removal of the necessity for licensing rubber, and all produce from Java could now be exported without a licence. His belief was, however, that in the constitution of the Rubber Producers' Association of Java, there was the element of a possible combination among rubber producers, but it would be impossible for the Java scheme to be successful if confined to Java.

NOTICES.



The Cole Aero-Eight

DOUBLE THE RANGE OF PERFORMANCE

HALF THE COST OF OPERATION

Eight Exclusive Body Styles

TOURING & SPORTING

MODELS IN STOCK

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

MOTOR DEPARTMENT

GARAGE: 7, RUSSELL STREET.

TEL NOS. 659 & 781.

DE TREY & CO., LTD. LONDON.

JUST RECEIVED BIG CONSIGNMENT OF DE TREY'S DENTAL GOODS.

INSPECTION INVITED.

"TRANSMARINA" TRADING CO.

Hôtel Mansions 3rd floor

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.

BOOTS AND SHOES



THAT fit well

THAT are comfortable

THAT Look well

THE SINCERE CO. LTD.

NOTICES.

Ever tried to bring Smoke out of Your Eyes?

Impossible isn't it? It's just as impossible also to obtain a more Pleasant Satisfying delicious Smoke than



WESTMINSTER
AIDE DE CAMP
CIGARETTES.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

in 50's tins, & 10's boxes.



This advertisement is issued by Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd.

POST OFFICE.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers etc. for their use handed in at the G.P.O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

It is no longer necessary for parcels addressed to Greece to be accompanied by a certificate from the British Minister at Athens.

The parcel post service has been resumed with Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Spain and Switzerland. For the present, however, only parcels obviously in the nature of gifts are accepted.

INWARD MAIIS.

Shanghai—Per DILWARA, 22nd May.
Manila, Canada and U.S.A.—Per EMPRESS OF ASIA, 22nd May.
Manila and Australia—Per TANGO MARU, 23rd May.
Europe, via Negapatam—Per BENCLEUGH, 25th May.

OUTWARD MAIIS.

TO-MORROW.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao—Per SOSHU MARU, 22nd May, 8 a.m.
Philippines Islands, Australia, New Zealand via Thursday Island—Per AKI MARU, 22nd May, Reg. 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.
Amoy—Per TJIBODAS, 22nd May, 9 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per SUYANG, 22nd May, 10 a.m.
Hankow—Per KASHING, 22nd May, 10 a.m.
Ningpo—Per WOSANG, 22nd May, 5 p.m.

Shanghai, North China & Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE VIA CANADA—Per HUPEH, 26th May, 11 a.m.
Philippine Islands—Per YUEN-SANG, 26th May, 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, 27TH MAY.
Shanghai and North China—Per TEAN, 27th May, 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAITAN, 27th May, 1 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 28TH MAY.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Wednesday, 28th May, at 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 29TH MAY.

Shanghai and North China—Per SUNNING, 29th May, 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, 30TH MAY.

Shanghai, North China, & Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & South America and EUROPE VIA SAN FRANCISCO—Per SHINYO MARU, 23rd May, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Japan via Kobe, Canada, United States, C. & S. America & EUROPE VIA CANADA—Per CYCLOPS, 23rd May, Reg. 11.45 a.m. Letters 12.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, 31ST MAY.

Shanghai and North China—Per KWANGSE, 31st May, 5 p.m.

MONDAY, 2ND JUNE.

Swatow & Straits—Per LIANG-CHOW, 2nd June, 11 a.m.

TUESDAY, 3RD JUNE.

Philippines Is.—Per TAMING, 3rd June, 9 a.m.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per LUCHOW, 3rd June, 9 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE VIA SUEZ—Per MENTOR, 3rd June, noon.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Monday, 2nd June, at 5 p.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE VIA SUEZ—Per LYCAON, 24th May, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 p.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Friday, 23rd May, at 5 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per TJIAMOCK, 24th May, 11 a.m.

SUNDAY, 25TH MAY.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per AMAKUSA MARU, 25th May, 9 a.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

May 31st 12th. Sun.—No return from Japan, Vladivostok Indo-China and the Philippines. Pressure has increased slightly at all reporting stations: the depression probably remains over Tongking.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st 18.13 inches against an average of 18.63 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

Barometer Pressure.

1 Hongkong to Gaofan—S. winds, moderate; fair.

2 Formosa Channel—The same as No. 1.

3 South coast of China be- tween HK and Lantau—As No. 1.
4 South coast of China be- tween HK and Hainan—As No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register. May 31st am.

Station Hour Barometer Temperature Humidity Wind Force Weather.

Vicstock 6a 29.94 54° 67 mm 20

Hakodate 5a 29.94 54° 67 mm 20

Tokio 5a 29.94 54° 67 mm 20

Kochi 5a 29.94 54° 67 mm 20

Nagasaki 5a 29.94 54° 67 mm 20

Kagoshima 5a 29.94 54° 67 mm 20

Naha 5a 29.94 54° 67 mm 20

Amakusa 5a 29.94 54° 67 mm 20

Hokkaido 6a 29.94 54° 67 mm 20